

(B) move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as “one Nation . . . indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

**SENATE RESOLUTION 89—CONGRATULATING THE OREGON SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL ON ITS 80TH YEAR**

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 89

Whereas 2015 marks the 80th anniversary of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival, a major theater arts organization in Ashland, Oregon, founded by Angus L. Bowmer in 1935;

Whereas the Oregon Shakespeare Festival is one of the oldest and largest professional nonprofit theaters in the United States;

Whereas Samuel Johnson wrote that William Shakespeare is “above all writers, at least above all modern writers . . . the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life”;

Whereas William Shakespeare has had an extraordinary impact on culture and politics in the United States, including in the Senate;

Whereas the Tony Award-winning Oregon Shakespeare Festival includes performances not only of the works of Shakespeare but also of the works of classic and contemporary playwrights;

Whereas since its founding, the Oregon Shakespeare Festival has presented, on its Ashland, Oregon stages, 29,300 performances to more than 15,000,000 audience members;

Whereas the Oregon Shakespeare Festival serves as a cornerstone of the economy of southwest Oregon and the entire Pacific Northwest, providing jobs for more than 500 individuals and nearly 700 volunteers and attracting tourists throughout the United States and the world; and

Whereas the Oregon Shakespeare Festival is committed to the inclusion of diverse people, ideas, cultures, and traditions: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Oregon Shakespeare Festival on its 80th year;

(2) recognizes and commends the cultural, economic, and social value provided by the work of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival; and

(3) expresses support for the continued success of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 90—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2015 AS “AMERICAN HEART MONTH” AND FEBRUARY 6, 2015, AS “NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY”**

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FISCHER, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 90

Whereas heart disease affects men, women, and children of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States, taking the lives of approximately 600,000 in-

dividuals in the United States each year and accounting for 1 in 4 deaths in the United States;

Whereas congenital heart defects are the most common birth defect in the United States, as well as the leading killer of infants with birth defects;

Whereas more than 1 in 3 adult men and women have some form of cardiovascular disease;

Whereas every year an estimated 735,000 individuals in the United States have a heart attack;

Whereas heart disease and stroke account for \$320,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity annually;

Whereas heart disease and stroke will account for \$918,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity annually by 2030;

Whereas individuals in the United States have made great progress in reducing the death rate for coronary heart disease, but this progress has been more modest with respect to such death rate of women and minorities;

Whereas many people do not recognize that heart disease is the number 1 killer of women in the United States, taking the lives of more than 290,000 such women in 2010, and nearly 2/3 of women who unexpectedly die of heart disease have no previous symptoms of disease;

Whereas nearly half of all African-American adults have some form of cardiovascular disease, including 48 percent of African-American women and 46 percent of African-American men;

Whereas many minority women, including African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, and Native-American women and women from indigenous populations, have a greater prevalence of risk factors or are at a higher risk of death from heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases, but such women are less likely to know of this risk;

Whereas between 1965 and 2015, treatment of cardiovascular disease for women has largely been based on medical research on men;

Whereas due to the differences in heart disease between males and females, more research and data on the effects of heart disease treatments for women is vital;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of heart disease;

Whereas the major risk factors, identified by such studies, include high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking tobacco products, exposure to tobacco smoke, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes mellitus;

Whereas an individual can greatly reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease through lifestyle modification coupled with medical treatment when necessary;

Whereas greater awareness and early detection of risk factors of heart disease can improve and save the lives of thousands of individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas under the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to provide for the designation of the month of February in each year as ‘American Heart Month’”, approved December 30, 1963 (36 U.S.C. 101), Congress requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as “American Heart Month”;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate “National Wear Red Day” during February by “going red” to increase awareness about

heart disease as the leading killer of women; and

Whereas every year since 1964, the President has issued a proclamation designating the month of February as “American Heart Month”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of “American Heart Month” and “National Wear Red Day”;

(2) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment in the United States to fighting heart disease and stroke by—

(A) promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of heart disease and stroke;

(B) supporting research on heart disease and stroke; and

(C) expanding access to medical treatment;

(3) commends the efforts of States, territories and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and other entities, and the people of the United States who support “American Heart Month” and “National Wear Red Day”; and

(4) encourages every individual in the United States to learn about their individual risk for heart disease.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 91—DESIGNATING MARCH 2, 2015, AS “READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY”**

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. REED, of Rhode Island and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 91

Whereas reading is a basic requirement for quality education and professional success, and is a source of pleasure throughout life;

Whereas the people of the United States must be able to read if the United States is to remain competitive in the global economy;

Whereas Congress has placed great emphasis on reading intervention and providing additional resources for reading assistance, including through the programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) and through annual appropriations for library and literacy programs; and

Whereas more than 50 national organizations concerned about reading and education have joined with the National Education Association to designate March 2, the anniversary of the birth of Theodor Geisel (also known as “Dr. Seuss”), as a day to celebrate reading: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2, 2015, as “Read Across America Day”;

(2) honors Theodor Geisel (also known as “Dr. Seuss”) for his success in encouraging children to discover the joy of reading;

(3) honors the 18<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Read Across America Day;

(4) encourages parents to read with their children for at least 30 minutes on Read Across America Day in honor of the commitment of the Senate to building a country of readers; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe Read Across America Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT JOHN ARTHUR “JACK” JOHNSON SHOULD RECEIVE A POSTHUMOUS PARDON FOR THE RACIALLY MOTIVATED CONVICTION IN 1913 THAT DIMINISHED THE ATHLETIC, CULTURAL, AND HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF JACK JOHNSON AND UNDULY TARNISHED HIS REPUTATION

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. REID of Nevada) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 6

Whereas John Arthur “Jack” Johnson was a flamboyant, defiant, and controversial figure in the history of the United States who challenged racial biases;

Whereas Jack Johnson was born in Galveston, Texas, in 1878 to parents who were former slaves;

Whereas Jack Johnson became a professional boxer and traveled throughout the United States, fighting White and African-American heavyweights;

Whereas, after being denied (on purely racial grounds) the opportunity to fight 2 White champions, in 1908, Jack Johnson was granted an opportunity by an Australian promoter to fight the reigning White titleholder, Tommy Burns;

Whereas Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns to become the first African-American to hold the title of Heavyweight Champion of the World;

Whereas the victory by Jack Johnson over Tommy Burns prompted a search for a White boxer who could beat Jack Johnson, a recruitment effort that was dubbed the search for the “great white hope”;

Whereas, in 1910, a White former champion named Jim Jeffries left retirement to fight Jack Johnson in Reno, Nevada;

Whereas Jim Jeffries lost to Jack Johnson in what was deemed the “Battle of the Century”;

Whereas the defeat of Jim Jeffries by Jack Johnson led to rioting, aggression against African-Americans, and the racially motivated murder of African-Americans throughout the United States;

Whereas the relationships of Jack Johnson with White women compounded the resentment felt toward him by many Whites;

Whereas, between 1901 and 1910, 754 African-Americans were lynched, some for simply for being “too familiar” with White women;

Whereas, in 1910, Congress passed the Act of June 25, 1910 (commonly known as the “White Slave Traffic Act” or the “Mann Act”) (18 U.S.C. 2421 et seq.), which outlawed the transportation of women in interstate or foreign commerce “for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose”;

Whereas, in October 1912, Jack Johnson became involved with a White woman whose mother disapproved of their relationship and sought action from the Department of Justice, claiming that Jack Johnson had abducted her daughter;

Whereas Jack Johnson was arrested by Federal marshals on October 18, 1912, for transporting the woman across State lines for an “immoral purpose” in violation of the Mann Act;

Whereas the Mann Act charges against Jack Johnson were dropped when the woman refused to cooperate with Federal authorities, and then married Jack Johnson;

Whereas Federal authorities persisted and summoned a White woman named Belle Schreiber, who testified that Jack Johnson had transported her across State lines for the purpose of “prostitution and debauchery”;

Whereas, in 1913, Jack Johnson was convicted of violating the Mann Act and sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in Federal prison;

Whereas Jack Johnson fled the United States to Canada and various European and South American countries;

Whereas Jack Johnson lost the Heavyweight Championship title to Jess Willard in Cuba in 1915;

Whereas Jack Johnson returned to the United States in July 1920, surrendered to authorities, and served nearly a year in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas;

Whereas Jack Johnson subsequently fought in boxing matches, but never regained the Heavyweight Championship title;

Whereas Jack Johnson served the United States during World War II by encouraging citizens to buy war bonds and participating in exhibition boxing matches to promote the war bond cause;

Whereas Jack Johnson died in an automobile accident in 1946;

Whereas, in 1954, Jack Johnson was inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame; and

Whereas, on July 29, 2009, the 111th Congress agreed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 29, which expressed the sense of the 111th Congress that Jack Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon for his racially motivated 1913 conviction: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it remains the sense of Congress that Jack Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon—

(1) to expunge a racially motivated abuse of the prosecutorial authority of the Federal Government from the annals of criminal justice in the United States; and

(2) in recognition of the athletic and cultural contributions of Jack Johnson to society.

### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 255. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. SHAHEEN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 240, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes.

SA 256. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 255 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. SHAHEEN)) to the bill H.R. 240, supra.

SA 257. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 240, supra.

SA 258. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 257 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 240, supra.

SA 259. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 240, supra.

SA 260. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 259 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 240, supra.

SA 261. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 260 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the amendment SA 259 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 240, supra.

SA 262. Mr. CORNYN proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 76, welcoming the Prime Minister of Israel to the United States for his address to a joint meeting of Congress.

SA 263. Mr. CORNYN proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 76, supra.

### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 255. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mrs. SHAHEEN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 240, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the first word and insert the following:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, namely:

#### TITLE I

#### DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, \$132,573,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, a comprehensive plan for implementation of the biometric entry and exit data system required under section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b), including the estimated costs for implementation.

#### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), \$187,503,000, of which not to exceed \$2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$4,493,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and \$6,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, for the Human Resources Information Technology program: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary for Management shall include in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2016, submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a Comprehensive Acquisition Status Report, which shall include the information required under the heading “Office of the Under Secretary for Management” under title I of division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74),